

## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### New Questions

WHILE consideration of current European problems will dominate proceedings at Bermuda this week, it is more than likely that the question of Communist China's admission to the UN will provide a topic for discussion. This is a subject which has considerably affected the course of the present session of the United Nations General Assembly on such major issues as Korea and world disarmament. Moreover, Russia knows that the agreement between the United States and her major allies on their approach to the Red China problem is based to a large extent on temporary commitments. She also knows that the so-called neutral nations of Asia believe the seating of Peking's representatives in the UN would go a long way to break many existing deadlocks. Thus Russia continues to make the claim that with Communist China in the UN everything would be very much happier and progress could be made in the direction of stabilising international relations. Before the current General Assembly session opened Britain, which agrees with the United States that China should not yet enter the UN, committed herself to a postponement of any Assembly debate on this question, while Russia, of course, urged for Peking's immediate admission.

THE attitudes of the major powers automatically pose queries. One, for example, is how sincere is Russia in pressing for Red China's representation in the UN. It has been suggested in Washington that Russian pressure will dwindle as Peking's chances become stronger. On the other hand, if Russia is sincere, does this mean that Communist representation is to be the price of a full Korean settlement? And to what extent may this affect the proposed Four Power foreign ministers' meeting? In this connection Britain's position assumes importance. She is particularly interested in a Big Four conference and she visualises the eventual admission of Red China into UN. She must therefore consider how these contingencies relate to her agreement to postpone the issue of Communist representation until next year. It is hard to see how these questions can be avoided at the Bermuda conference.

# National Unionists Win Sudan Elections

## NEW TIES WITH EGYPT ASSURED

## Voters Reject Full Independence

Cairo, Nov. 29. The National Unionist Party, which stands for union with Egypt, has won the Sudan elections. Latest results available here tonight showed they already had 51 seats in the 97-member House of Representatives, giving them a majority over all other parties.

The election in the million-square-mile territory, which has been going on for a month, was mainly a fight between the National Unionist Party, led by Sayed Sir Ali el Mirghani, and the Umma Party, which stands for complete independence, led by Sayed Sir Abdel Rahman el Mahdi.

The issue ultimately at stake in the election is some form of union with Egypt, or complete independence. The agreement reached on February 12 this year, between Britain and Egypt, who since 1899 have jointly ruled the Sudan, provided for the elections and for a new Constitution.

Cairo Radio, announcing results every half hour, hailed the outcome as a "brilliant victory."

Of the 51 National Unionist seats, 39 were won in the North and 12 in the South.

Cairo Radio said that the Umma Party, which stands for independence from Egypt and Eritrea, had won 17 seats. The Socialist Republicans had won three, the Independents three and the Southern parties nine. The Socialist Republicans stand for an independent Sudanese Republic.

The Sudan's lower house—House of Representatives—will represent 92 constituencies. In 24 of them, mainly in the more backward southern Sudan, elections were indirect.

Voters chose members of the electoral colleges to elect Parliamentary representatives. Five members of the House of Representatives will sit for a graduate's constituency covering the whole country.

SENATE POLLING

Polling is still going on for the Senate of 50 seats, 30 of which are elected. It is due to end on December 5.

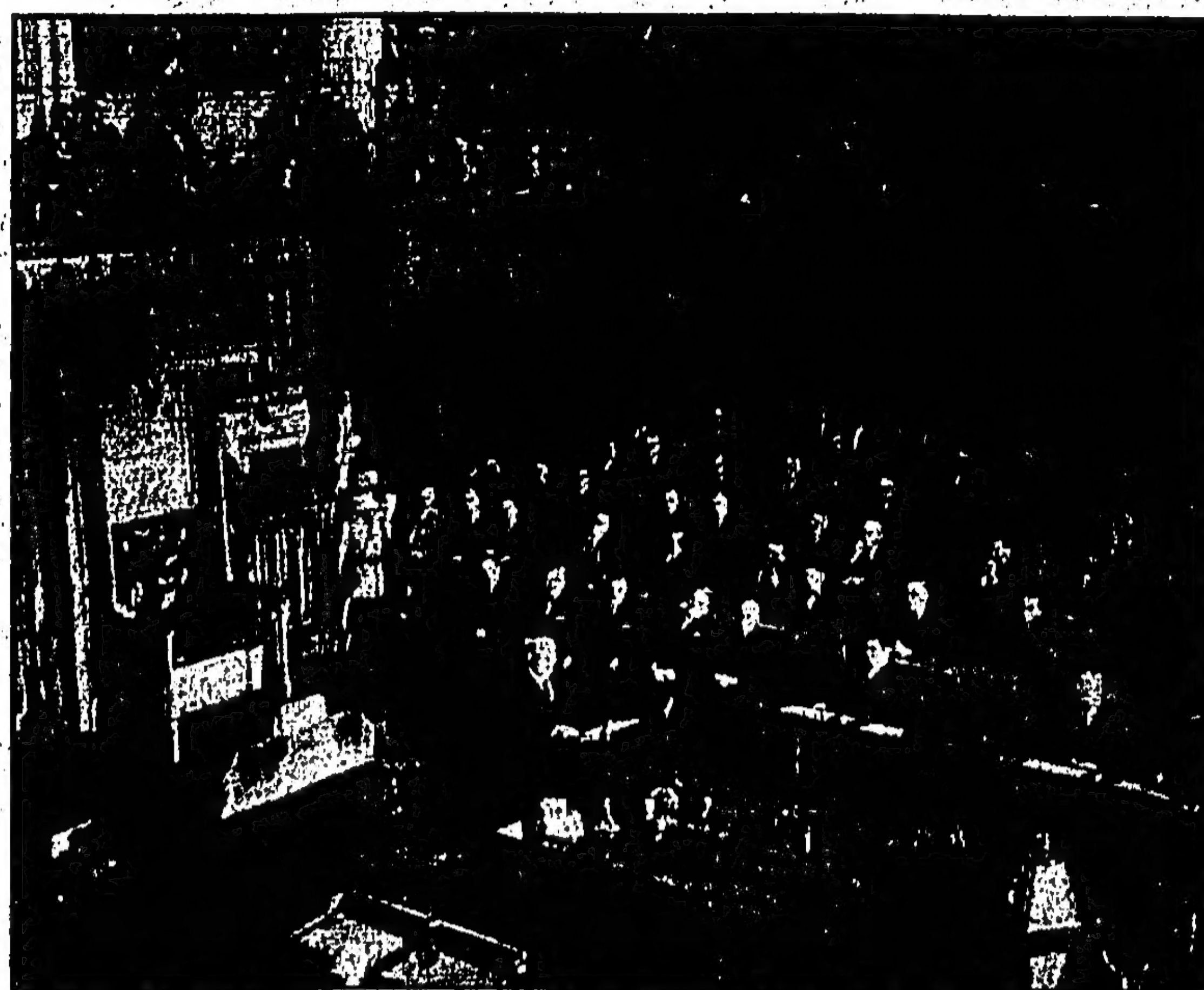
The elected members are chosen by local councils and other corporate organisations. The remaining 20 members will be nominated by the Governor-General of the Sudan in consultations with his Commission.

The new Parliament will not under the Anglo-Egyptian agreement of February 12, take any immediate steps about Sudan's future. When the two chambers come into being there is to be a transitional period of not longer than three years, before a Constituent Assembly is elected and the Sudan makes its final choice.

Revolution leaders described the Unionists' triumph as the projected "unity" between the two countries, and also a victory for General Nguib's regime.

President Nguib last night urged all Sudanese to unite "in face of imperialistic designs."

Without referring to Britain by name, he said: "The imperialists may claim that the Sudan is in danger and that he is responsible for its defence, as it lacks the means, or he may claim that the Sudan defence force is not (Contd. on Back Page, Col. 2)



## Bevan's Condition For Further Anglo-US Co-operation

Cardiff, Nov. 29. Mr Aneurin Bevan, leftist leader in the Labour Party, demanded today that further co-operation between Britain and the United States should be made dependent upon the recognition of Communist China.

"The first major step toward settlement of the world's problems must be based on the recognition of the People's Government of China and the United States should be told that further co-operation between us and them is contingent upon that fact," he declared.

On Anglo-American relations in general Mr Bevan said they would be much better "if the American generals learned to shut up a little bit more."

"The people in Washington think all we do is protest and then tag along at the end, Anglo-American relationships would benefit from a little straight talking," Mr Bevan declared to an audience of 2,000 people in a local cinema.

Referring to the need for American generals to learn to "shut up a little bit more," he added: "They ought to have learned that by now because they have been almost invariably wrong."

Referring to East-West relations, he said: "There are elements inside Great Britain in the United States who seem to have a vested interest in keeping up the bogeyman theory of the Soviet Union."

"If the Russians don't co-operate we say it is impossible to deal with them. If the Russians are reasonable we say that is a trap."

"This is not the language of diplomacy. It is the language of psychosis," Mr Bevan said.

CHANGES IN RUSSIA

Recalling the recent exchange of notes by the Western powers and the Soviet Union, he said people had developed an almost vested interest in their own errors and were unable to adjust themselves to new situations as the country drifted nearer to disaster.

In the last two or three years he and others had been trying to point out that changes were taking place inside the Soviet Union, to which the Western world ought to pay increasing attention.

"Two years ago I told the House of Commons—and I have been saying it ever since—that the estimate which had been formed by Western statesmen and especially by military leaders as to what was happening inside the Soviet Union was erroneous and that our international strategy would be disastrous if we based it on that miscalculation."

"I am glad to say the truth of that is being recognised. Even Sir Winston Churchill has spoken almost universal acclaim by making the speech this year that was made in 1952."

Mr Bevan said that for the past two years Western military strategy had been based on the assumption that Russian military might was overwhelming and that it was the Russian intention to use that might in order to conquer the Western powers.

"I never believed that. I did not think that Stalin and his friends were angels. I just did not believe it made any sense."

He did not think the Soviet economy could within five or six years of the last war rebuild their towns and industries and at the same time create such a great military machinery.

"It just did not add up. I know generals cannot add up but they ought to do better than that. It is never wise to take the opinions of generals on civil affairs."

Those who had forecast Soviet moves had never taken the trouble to find out how much steel Russia was able to produce. It was never wise to make 30 million tons of steel a year.

"American production alone was 97 million tons, leaving us ours. Ours was kept back a bit," he added amid laughter.

"But even so ours was 16 to 10 million tons of steel," he said.

## Eisenhower Addresses Canadian Parliament

General view of the scene in the Canadian House of Commons on November 14 as President Eisenhower addressed a packed house during his official visit to Ottawa.

## Arrested For Attending Meeting

Johannesburg, Nov. 29. Three Africans were arrested today under the Suppression of Communism Act for attending a meeting in Alexandra township, north of Johannesburg.

The significance of the arrest is that in one case the arrested man had been banned under the same act from attending any gatherings and was convicted under the act in 1952.

The appeal court in Bloemfontein last week set aside the conviction of another African under the act, ruling that he had the right to answer accusations made against him by the Minister of Justice. On the basis of this ruling it was assumed that all similar cases would fall away and the ban would be inoperative.

The man arrested today was Hosen Seperepere, who was a former member of the African National Congress.

Lawyers are still studying the effect of the appeal court judgment in its relation to other cases.—France-Press.

## Communists' Proposal

Franco, Nov. 30. The Communists, in a counter-proposal here today, proposed that a Korean political conference convene on December 28 at New Delhi.

Against the insistence of the chief United Nations Delegate, Mr Arthur Dean, the Communists again proposed that Russia stand as a neutral together with India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Burma.

The Communist new plan followed Mr Dean's proposal on Saturday that Russia attend as a participant and that neutrals be invited in an observer status.—Router.

## DEATH OF SIR BENEGAL RAU

Zurich, Nov. 30. Sir Benegal Rau, the Indian statesman, died here this morning at the age of 86.

Sir Benegal entered a Zurich clinic, suffering from an ailment for a serious abdominal and intestinal complaint.—Router.

## Verbal Clashes Expected In UN Today

New York, Nov. 30. Three important debates, with clashes between Russia and the West, are expected to be heard in the United Nations today (Monday).

In a plenary session of the General Assembly Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, chief United States delegate, will open the debate on charges accusing the Communists in Korea of atrocities against 20,815 soldiers and civilians.

Immediately before the "atrocities" debate, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, will reintroduce the already rejected Russian demands for a ban on atomic and hydrogen bombs in a continuation of yesterday's debate on disarmament.

In the Social and Humanitarian Committee, representatives of Germany, Japan and Italy are expected to take part in a discussion on the fate of prisoners of the 1939-45 war who are alleged to be still in Soviet hands.

The three countries have asked to take part in the discussion, although they are not members of the United Nations. They will not have the right to vote.

Dr Walter Hallstein, Under-Secretary of State in the Bonn Government, is expected to attend for Germany; Mr Renzo Savada for Japan and Signor Gastone Guidotti for Italy. Both the latter are permanent observers at the United Nations. A group of Latin American nations has also asked for an invitation to take part in the Committee's discussions.

DELEGATES' FEAR

The biggest East-West clash is expected in the debate on the atrocities charges in the General Assembly. Many Allied delegates fear the debate will become a prolonged "stalling match" of charges and counter charges, with Russia accusing the South Koreans and the United Nations forces of atrocities against Communist prisoners.

The United States will be joined by Britain, France, Australia and Turkey in submitting a resolution asking the Assembly to condemn the alleged atrocities. This would amount to an endorsement of the American charges.

Mr Lodge will base his accusations on a report issued by his delegation on Saturday claiming that 1,622 United Nations military personnel, 12,344 civilians and 839 "unknowns" were the victims of Communist atrocities in Korea.

The report accused the North Koreans and Chinese of shooting down prisoners in cold blood after they had ordered them to sit down to await a meal of burning prisoners in a prison and of beating others to death.

In the Assembly's disarmament debate, at the start of today's session, Mr Vyshinsky is to couple his demand for a ban on atomic weapons with a proposal for a one-third reduction of armed forces by the Great Powers, the elimination of overseas bases and condemnation of war propaganda.

These proposals were recently rejected by the Political Committee when Russia introduced them under the heading "Measures to avert the threat of a new world war and to reduce tension in international relations."—China Mail Special.

## Famous Film Producer Dies In Plane

Shannon, Nov. 29. The well-known New York film executive, Joseph Burnstein, was today found dead in his seat in a New York - Paris Constellation airliner.

The discovery of Burnstein's death was made just before the plane landed here and, at the request of the Irish police, who found certain tablets on Burnstein, a post-mortem examination will be carried out by the State Pathologist.

The 54-year-old film distributor, who was well-known for bringing Italian films into the United States, was on his way to Rome at the time of his death.

## INQUEST TODAY

His body was immediately removed from the plane by police and medically examined. Local doctors, after the examination, requested an autopsy. An inquest will be opened tomorrow.

Police held up the flight of the Constellation for four hours while making enquiries.

Burnstein's body is being kept in a transit shed at the airport, pending the post-mortem examination and it will probably be returned to New York.

Listed as residing at 31, West 58th Street in New York City, Burnstein gave America such famous Italian films as "Carmen City," "Bicycle Thieves" and "Miracle." He was of Polish origin.—France-Press.

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FABULOUS HEROES ON HORSEBACK!

PONY EXPRESS

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Starring CHARLTON HESTON RHONDA FLEMING JAN STERLING FORREST TUCKER

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NEXT CHANGE

KING'S MAJESTIC

NEXT CHANGE

J. ARTHUR RANK presents Vivian LEIGH • Claude RAINS in "BERNARD SHAW'S

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## Tribute To The Prime Minister On His 79th Birthday Today

New York, Nov. 29.

A strike by 400 photo engravers against six major New York newspapers kept 20,000 workers idle for the second day today and negotiators were silent on prospects for an early end to the work stoppage.

Representatives of the New York Publishers Association, the AFL International Photo Engravers Union and the Federal Mediation Service all reported that the situation had not changed since the workers shut down the newspapers at 7 a.m. yesterday rather than submit their demands to arbitration.

## Japanese Made Glass Teeth

Tokyo, Nov. 29.

Professor Tetsuaki Sueno of the Tokyo Dental College claimed he can make teeth of silicate glass cheaper, stronger, harder, and easier to manufacture than those of other materials.

Dr. Sueno gave details of his invention in a paper read to the Japan Dental Science Association in Osaka. Because of a comparatively low expansion rate, glass teeth can be fitted to metal for reinforcement, he said.

They will withstand sudden changes of temperature and will not crack when coming into contact with ice water or extremely hot food.

They are easy to dye in any colour. — China Mail Special.

## S.A. LABOUR PARTY RESOLUTION

Johannesburg, Nov. 29.

The national conference of the South African Labour Party at Durban today passed a resolution condemning the "undemocratic" legislation of the Nationalist government.

It specified the government's attitude on trade unions and its refusal to grant passports to certain individuals. — Franco Presse.

## LEE-PHAT WORLD

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

FOR THE FIRST TIME 3-DIMENSION WITH BIG STARS

ROBERT MITCHEM LINDA DARNELL JACK PALANCE

SECOND CHANCE

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AN EDWARD GRAINGER PRODUCTION

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The papers, with a combined daily circulation of 5,100,000 and a Sunday circulation of 7,730,070, were picketed by members of the striking union. Other workers, both mechanical and editorial, refused to cross the picket lines. Only supervisory and non-union employees were at work, preparing copy for publication by strike-bound newspapers in the pages of the Herald Tribune, which was not hit by the stoppage.

The newspapers affected by the strike were the morning New York Times, Daily Mirror and Daily News and the afternoon World Telegram and Sun, Post and Journal American.

## HERALD TRIBUNE

The Herald Tribune was not affected because it employs no photo engravers. Its photo engraving is sent out to a commercial firm.

The strikers walked out to support demands for increases of \$15 a week in their present wages of \$120 to \$131 for working a 30 1/2-hour week.

The strike was called shortly after the publishers had offered to put the case before impartial arbitrators.

Idled by the walkout were pressmen, compositors, editorial employees and other workers. They included members of the AFL International Typographical Union and the CIO American Newspaper Guild.

Firms were unable to advertise in the daily newspapers because of the strike and Wall Street brokerage house, announced that it would keep its securities in a series of financial newscasts on Station WOR, beginning tomorrow. — United Press.

## Appeal For Return Of German Prisoners

New York, Nov. 29. The West German Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Professor Walter Hallstein arrived here today by plane from Brussels.

He was invited by the United Nations General Assembly to attend as an observer the debate of the third commission of the Assembly on the liberation of German war prisoners still detained in Russia, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Prof. Hallstein said on arrival he would provide the commission with "exact figures" on the number of German prisoners still in those countries. He said these figures were "based on a close study of the problem, including thousands of interviews of German families who are positive that some of their members are still kept prisoners."

Prof. Hallstein, who will stay three days in New York, also said he would appeal to the United Nations to plead again with the governments of the three countries—Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia—for a prompt liberation of the POWs still detained. — Franco Presse.

Forty people ranging from the President of the United States to a British plain-clothes detective have been brought together as co-authors of a new work on the life and personality of Sir Winston Churchill.

Many of the contributors are famous. A few are not so well-known publicly, but they, too, happen to be knowledgeable on at least one aspect of the Prime Minister's multi-faceted character.

Finding a new angle for a major work about Sir Winston Churchill presents a formidable challenge to ingenuity after the millions of words that have already been written.

But certainly a fresh formula exists. In "Churchill," by his contemporaries, published at 25/- by Hutchinson and Company and edited by Mr. Charles Eade, who is editor of one of Britain's national Sunday newspapers, his issue coincides with the Prime Minister's 79th birthday today.

The book endeavours to portray most of the facets of Churchill, who over the years have made the composite picture of the man now acknowledged as the greatest Englishman of modern times.

It ranges from Churchill the schoolboy to Churchill the soldier, the war correspondent, the parliamentarian, the novelist, the world statesman, the talker, the artist, the humorist, the sportsman and the philosopher.

It is consistent with the Prime Minister's character that as a boy at the famous public school of Harrow he earned the reputation of being a holy terror.

On the testimony of Sir Woods Wollstone, who was at school with him and wrote this chapter: "He consistently broke almost every rule made by masters or boys, was quite incorrigible, and had an unlimited vocabulary of back-chat, which he produced with a fearless courage on every occasion of remonstrance."

## FUTURE MINISTER

Churchill—as he recalls himself—distinguished himself in his first term by pushing a small boy into the swimming pool. The boy was a sixth former whose diminutive size belied his prodigious strength and prowess as champion gymnast, and he "rebelled vigorously."

He was Leopold Amery, who, more than half a century later (and still very small of stature) became a member of Sir Winston Churchill's War Cabinet, and Secretary of State for India.

But it was Nugent Hicks, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, who as Head-Boy of the school had what was probably the pleasure of giving Churchill periodic official walkpacing for lapses from grace.

After receiving his first caning Churchill said to Hicks: "I shall be a greater man than you," to which Hicks promptly replied: "You can take two more for that!"—and administered them.

The Headmaster of Harrow, Dr. Weidson, admitted Churchill to the school although at the entrance examination he returned a blank sheet of paper on Latin prose, having, after two hours' rumination, been unable to answer a single question.

## AVERSION TO LATIN

"He never rose very far in the school," the author says, adding that Churchill had an aversion to Latin and either could not or would not learn it.

But while still in the bottom form he gained a prize for reciting 1,200 lines of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" without a mistake. Such was his prodigious memory that he could quote whole scenes from Shakespeare's plays "and had no hesitation in correcting his masters if they misquoted."

Lieutenant-General H. G. Martin, writing on Churchill's army career says it was in Cuba that the Prime Minister acquired the sledge habit. Tim has lasted through his life and has become one of the sources of his staying power.

What is it like to be the Prime Minister's secretary? Mrs. Mary G. Thompson, who as Miss

Mary Shearnburn occupied that post in wartime, and subsequently married Detective-Inspector W. H. Thompson, Sir Winston Churchill's personal bodyguard, gives some of the answers.

"Idiosyncrasies which in more ordinary men are petty and annoying seem in a man of his stature to become acceptable and not a little amusing. He cannot tolerate paper clips of any sort, and he simply abominates pins," she says, describing how he uses green tags pushed through punched holes in his manuscripts. And he always works with style pens.

## PET NAME

He has a pet name for paper-punches—"Klop", presumably from the noise they make in action.

How does the majestic language of his speeches sound to the secretary who is engaged in the mechanical process of taking them down?

Here is what Mrs. Thompson says: "When dictating a speech he will walk up and down the room deep in thought, murmuring and muttering to himself, while the uninitiated strains her ears to catch the almost inaudible words."

"When he is satisfied he has found the right words he will raise his voice and, at times, almost declaim his choice. He is such a great master of English that more than once I have found it difficult to keep my voice steady when asked to read back a particularly moving passage."

Mrs. Thompson says she supposes that in some ways the Prime Minister was a hard task-master, but it was only because his own standards were so high. "No job afterwards could be anything but tame," she says.

Detective-Inspector Thompson admires Churchill's fearlessness, but feels that during the Second World War he carried it a little too far.

## WATCHED BOMBING

He says: "Time after time he would remain at Downing Street till well after the alert had sounded and bombs were dropping. He would then come out and the two of us, with steel helmets on, would walk round St. James' Park before going into the Downing Street annexe, which was an exceedingly strong building. Later he discovered the annexe roof was flat, so he walked on it on many occasions to watch the bombing of London. If he saw a fire within reasonable distance he would sometimes say, 'We will go over there!'"

Whistling annoys the Prime Minister and according to Mr. Thompson he was much irritated by it in the war. Once in Downing Street he told a newspaper boy, "Stop that whistling!"

"Why?" retorted the boy. "Because I don't like it—it's a horrible noise," Churchill said firmly.

The boy retorted: "You can shut your ears, can't you?" This amused the Prime Minister as much as it surprised him. As he walked on he chuckled to himself and kept repeating the boy's parting salutation.

Mr. Thompson reveals that probably the most dangerous wartime trip the Prime Minister made was to Athens at Christmas 1944. "Hidden snipers made several attempts on members of the British delegation" and on one occasion there was firing at the Prime Minister stepped from his car. — China Mail Special.

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# Russian Approach No.1 Item On The Bermuda Talks

## One Vehicle To 13 Inhabitants

Berno, Nov. 30. Switzerland, one of the most motorised nations in the world, has one motor vehicle for every 13 inhabitants, the Federal Bureau of Statistics said here.

One in eight of every person over 16 has a motor vehicle.

Last July 412,000 motor vehicles were registered not counting tractors and military machines. Of these 222,000 were private cars, 52,500 motor scooters and 35,000 bicycles with auxiliary motors.—Reuter.

## Salute For Queen At Cristobal

Cristobal, Nov. 29. United States military planes flew overhead as the Gothic with the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh aboard, arrived here today.

The escort cruiser Sheffield fired a national 21-gun salute to the United States territory and the boom of her guns across the water was answered by guns returning the salute from Fort Desceps.

Ships in the harbour sounded sirens as the Gothic and the Sheffield, dressed all over, moved slowly towards the pier.

A guard of honour was drawn up at the pier.

After receiving aboard the Gothic the American governor of the canal zone, Brigadier-General J.S. Seybold, and the Panamanian President, Colonel Jose Remon, the Queen and the Duke will drive to the boundary of the canal zone and receive the key to the city of Colon.

Then the Royal couple will have a two-hour drive across the isthmus with a half-hour visit to the Miraflores lock of the canal.

At noon local time they will attend a lunch on Balboa Heights given by Brigadier-General Seybold followed by a reception to the canal by military and civilian officials.

The Royal couple will return to the Gothic at 3 p.m. at Pedro Miguel locks.

They will attend a church service aboard the liner as she completes her passage through the canal.

After their arrival at Balboa at 6 p.m., the Queen and the Duke will drive out of the canal zone through Panama City for a British Embassy reception, returning to Panama City for a banquet at the Presidential Palace at 8.50 p.m.

At the banquet the Queen will present President Remon with the Order of the British Empire and receive from him a Panamanian decoration.

They will sleep aboard the Gothic until the liner sails tomorrow at 7 a.m. local time.—Reuter.

Washington, Nov. 29. The Soviet Union, which has nothing to do, in a formal way, with the forthcoming Bermuda conference, this week abruptly put an end to speculation about the main subject of discussion of the Big Three Western chiefs of government, who assemble on the Atlantic island next week-end.

It is conceded that Item No. 1 on the informal Bermuda agenda will be a measure or measures to counter the Russians' latest surprising move in cold war strategy.

A wide-ranging Soviet note, obscurely phrased as usual, was handed unexpectedly to the British, French and American envoys in Moscow on Wednesday. It had the effect of unloading a door which most Western officials believed had been slammed shut and locked only three weeks previously.

Characteristically, the November 25 note did not throw open the diplomatic door and disclose Malenkov or Molotov standing ready with outstretched hand to sit down to serious negotiation on cold-war problems.

Instead, the portal was left ajar just enough to arouse interest and curiosity as to whether there is really anything behind it.

With Western Europeans as anxious as ever to attain some kind of abatement of East-West tension, it is virtually a foregone conclusion that President Eisenhower, Premier Joseph Laniel and Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, after consulting at Bermuda, will instruct their Foreign Ministers to find out what the Kremlin is up to this time.

But there may be sharp differences of opinion among them as to how the task should be carried out.

Mr. Eisenhower, disenchanted by the familiar record of Russian stalling and mindful of popular impatience in this country with indecisive attitudes in Western Europe, is likely to urge that the Kremlin be invited partly to show its hand or to drop the subject.

Mr. Laniel, balancing his desire to obtain a decision on the European Army in France against the obvious desire of Frenchmen to tone down the East-West controversy, is in a less predictable position, according to diplomatic observers here.

United Press.

Washington, Nov. 29. The American production of military aircraft which is now reaching its maximum, Dewitt C. Ramsey, president of the U.S. Aircraft Industries Association, said here today.

In an article published by the newspaper, Ramsey said the production of the American aircraft industry should be kept at a level which would allow the American aircraft industry to retain its engineers and experts teams.

In the same issue Ramsey indicated that the American production of civilian planes was only 13 a day. Since the end of the war American factories had produced two civilian planes for one military, 75,000 against 37,000.

Since 1950, added the paper, more than 4,000 military planes were sent to America's allies.—France-Press.

## AMERICAN AIRCRAFT OUTPUT

## RECOMMENDATION

In order to meet this danger, Ramsey recommended the establishment of a serious programme of aircraft research and development, and of a production rhythm sufficient to allow the American aircraft industry to retain its engineers and experts teams.

In the same issue Ramsey indicated that the American production of civilian planes was only 13 a day. Since the end of the war American factories had produced two civilian planes for one military, 75,000 against 37,000.

Since 1950, added the paper, more than 4,000 military planes were sent to America's allies.—France-Press.

## ATTEND A LUNCH

At noon local time they will attend a lunch on Balboa Heights given by Brigadier-General Seybold followed by a reception to the canal by military and civilian officials.

The Royal couple will return to the Gothic at 3 p.m. at Pedro Miguel locks.

They will attend a church service aboard the liner as she completes her passage through the canal.

After their arrival at Balboa at 6 p.m., the Queen and the Duke will drive out of the canal zone through Panama City for a British Embassy reception, returning to Panama City for a banquet at the Presidential Palace at 8.50 p.m.

At the banquet the Queen will present President Remon with the Order of the British Empire and receive from him a Panamanian decoration.

They will sleep aboard the Gothic until the liner sails tomorrow at 7 a.m. local time.—Reuter.

## A British Crossword Puzzle

THEME'S DIRTY  
HAVEN  
FADED  
IN  
LIES  
CEASE  
REMISS  
TEASE  
STERN  
R  
PAUSE  
TULIPS  
BLISS  
DEIGES

ACROSS  
1 Subjects (6).  
2 Unpleasant (5).  
3 Refuge (5).  
4 Setup (6).  
5 Blended (6).  
6 Special aptitude (5).  
7 Untruths (4).  
8 Stop (5).  
9 Negligent (6).  
10 Crookery (6).  
11 Severe (5).  
12 Rare (4).  
13 Once more (5).  
14 Interval (5).  
15 Flowers (5).  
16 West (5).  
17 Ecstasy (6).  
18 Condemned (6).

DOWN  
1 Acrobats (6).  
2 Persuade (6).  
3 Cook (4).  
4 Outburst of wit (7).  
5 Shortage (7).  
6 Hardens (6).  
7 Lock of hair (5).  
8 Alarming high (8).  
9 Commits to another (8).  
10 Forest officers (7).  
11 Earned (7).  
12 Rubs out (6).  
13 Track (6).  
14 Naked (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Struts, 5 Shred, 8 Opal, 9 Reserve, 11 Ample, 12 Tidy, 14 Mew, 15 Noise, 16 Lead, 17 Eaten, 18 Swamp, 19 Resist, 20 Edge, 21 Break, 22 Tiled, 23 Down, 24 Swamp, 25 Resist, 26 Edge, 27 Break, 28 Tiled, 29 Down, 30 Swamp, 31 Resist, 32 Edge, 33 Break, 34 Tiled, 35 Down, 36 Swamp, 37 Resist, 38 Edge, 39 Break, 40 Tiled, 41 Down, 42 Swamp, 43 Resist, 44 Edge, 45 Break, 46 Tiled, 47 Down, 48 Swamp, 49 Resist, 50 Edge, 51 Break, 52 Tiled, 53 Down, 54 Swamp, 55 Resist, 56 Edge, 57 Break, 58 Tiled, 59 Down, 60 Swamp, 61 Resist, 62 Edge, 63 Break, 64 Tiled, 65 Down, 66 Swamp, 67 Resist, 68 Edge, 69 Break, 70 Tiled, 71 Down, 72 Swamp, 73 Resist, 74 Edge, 75 Break, 76 Tiled, 77 Down, 78 Swamp, 79 Resist, 80 Edge, 81 Break, 82 Tiled, 83 Down, 84 Swamp, 85 Resist, 86 Edge, 87 Break, 88 Tiled, 89 Down, 90 Swamp, 91 Resist, 92 Edge, 93 Break, 94 Tiled, 95 Down, 96 Swamp, 97 Resist, 98 Edge, 99 Break, 100 Tiled.

## Mr Attlee Heads Procession



Mr Clement Attlee, Leader of the Opposition, with the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Noel Bowater, heads the procession to luncheon at the Mansion House after he had received the Freedom of the City of London at the neighbouring Guildhall. From front to back—Mr Clement Attlee and the Lord Mayor, Sir Noel Bowater; the Lady Mayoress and Mrs Attlee; the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Geoffrey Fisher; and Sir Winston Churchill, Premier.—Reuterphoto.

## Ho Chi-Minh Offer Meets With A Cautious Reception

Paris, Nov. 29. Leading French political figures today warned the French nation, deeply involved since 1946 in a seemingly ceaseless struggle against the Communist rebels in Indo-China, to exercise vigilance and caution over the offer of the Viet-minh leader, Ho Chi-minh, to negotiate with the French to bring an end to the fighting.

The French leaders were commenting on an indirect interview obtained with Ho Chi-minh by the Swedish journalist, Svante Loegren, and published in his newspaper, the Liberal Expressen.

Ho was quoted by the newspaper as stating that he was prepared to negotiate with the French provided hostilities were suspended and Vietnam's independence recognised.

The former Minister for the Associated States, M. Jean Letourneau, said that the interview might prove to be "only a source of new disappointment for our boys in the Expeditionary Corps and their families."

M. Letourneau expressed concern over the circumstances under which the interview with the Expressen was published as well as with its tone.

The former Minister said that, "if an offer of real peace proved to lie behind this apparent propaganda manoeuvre—a peace compatible with freedom for the peoples concerned and the security of those who are dear to us—then our joy would be truly great."

M. Moch, who is now a French delegate to the United Nations, said France should respond with resolution—"but also with prudence." He said that one of the conditions set forth by Ho Chi-minh—Independence for Vietnam—had already been fulfilled, but that certain reservations could be made with regard to the other offer—to suspend hostilities.

OVERALL PATTERN  
He also suggested, as an additional reservation, the participation of the Chief of the Vietnamese State, H.M. Bao Dai, in any negotiations and the protection of Vietnamese, who had fought with the French.

M. Moch said that the Ho Chi-minh interview appeared to be part of an overall pattern to ease tension in the world, which had been brought into relief by the recent Soviet attitude with regard to disarmament and by Russian acceptance of a four-power foreign ministers' conference.

The former French Socialist Minister, M. Daniel Mayer, said that he looked upon the statements of Ho Chi-minh as forming part of the same pattern as the recent Soviet acceptance of a four-power foreign ministers' conference. He added that this might indicate the beginning of a relaxation of tension. Both "vigilance and hope" were called for, he said.

## NIXON IN MADRAS

Madras, Nov. 29. United States Vice-President Richard Nixon arriving here today from Colombo, expressed his confidence that some means could be found to reach a general agreement among the free nations to live in a peaceful world.

Vice-President Nixon emphasised the underlying unity of India and the United States and said there was a "well of friendship" among the American people for the Indian people.

He added that it was the job of governments and leaders to see that this basic friendship between the two countries was developed further.

The U.S. Vice-President stated that his visit to India and other Asian countries involved no diplomatic deals.—France-Press.

## Protection For Temple

Lucknow, Nov. 30. State authorities are to plant trees in the snowy Himalayas to protect the ancient Badrinath temple from further damage by winter ice falls, it was announced.

The temple, 10,284 feet up in the hills, will also be protected from the corroding action of the River Alakshandanda, one of the principal tributaries of the Ganges, by a new solid wall.

Dating back to earliest historic times the temple is a shrine centre for pilgrims from all parts of India and Southeast Asia.—Reuter.

## Councillor's Sit-Down Strike

Salzburg, Nov. 29. Salzburg Municipal Councillor Probst is conducting a one-man sit-down strike in the Municipal chamber here.

Councillor Probst "struck" suddenly at 10 a.m. Saturday morning and proposes to stay in his seat until midday Monday. The point of grievance is what he considers the exclusion of his "People's Party" representatives from the most important municipal jobs, despite the fact that the party gained one seat in the recent elections.

Salzburg's new Socialist mayor has reacted by declaring a "blockade" against Probst, but this has not prevented him from being fed by his friends and interviewed by journalists.

Councillor Probst's action has been approved by the leaders of his party, which is that of Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab. Salzburg is the capital of the American zone of Austria.—France-Press.

## Australian Labourers Well Off

Sydney, Nov. 29. The national secretary of the Australian Labourers' Union, R. J. Williams said today that the most badly off workers he had seen during the seven weeks' world tour were those in East Berlin.

He said the workers in the Soviet zone had to put in a certain amount of time weekly without pay.

Williams said that outside of America, Australian workers were better off than those in any other country he visited. He urged that Australia work out workers' exchange schemes similar to that operating between America and the Netherlands.—France-Press.

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"BLACK NARCISSUS" brings to the screen an emotional, dramatic and mysterious story of a group of Anglo-Catholic nuns who venture to the Palace of the Arts, a former haven, in a little-known village in the Himalayas, into a convent.

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"BLACK NARCISSUS" was filmed with a cast of leading stars—Deborah Kerr, Jean Simmons, Kathleen Byron, John Gielgud, David Farrar and Flora Robson. All give excellent performances.

Deborah Kerr as the young sister in charge, the gives a most intelligent study of a woman whose faith is tried when she finds herself torn between love of God and love of man.

Charming Jean Simmons, young and cute, who made her name as a child actress of great talent, has her first grown-up role, and her first leading man in "BLACK NARCISSUS". She appears opposite John Gielgud, an shining little native girl.

Kathleen Byron, who makes her mark as a great dramatic actress for interpretation of Sister Ruth, is the weakest of the five Sisters. She becomes mad as her fixation of love for Dean, and instead of Clodagh Davies.

Sabu, who years ago made his name overnight in "Elephant Boy", has his most colourful role as the bejewelled young General, Dithfal.

David Farrar, the attractive, worldly-wise Mr. Dean, has a strong and provocative role as the one man in a world of women—women who are bound to their order by voluntary vows.

Flora Robson, whose name is renowned for her excellent act as star of stage and screen, is cast as Sister Philo.

This picture is highly recommended by this theatre for your cinema entertainment. Please book early to avoid disappointment.



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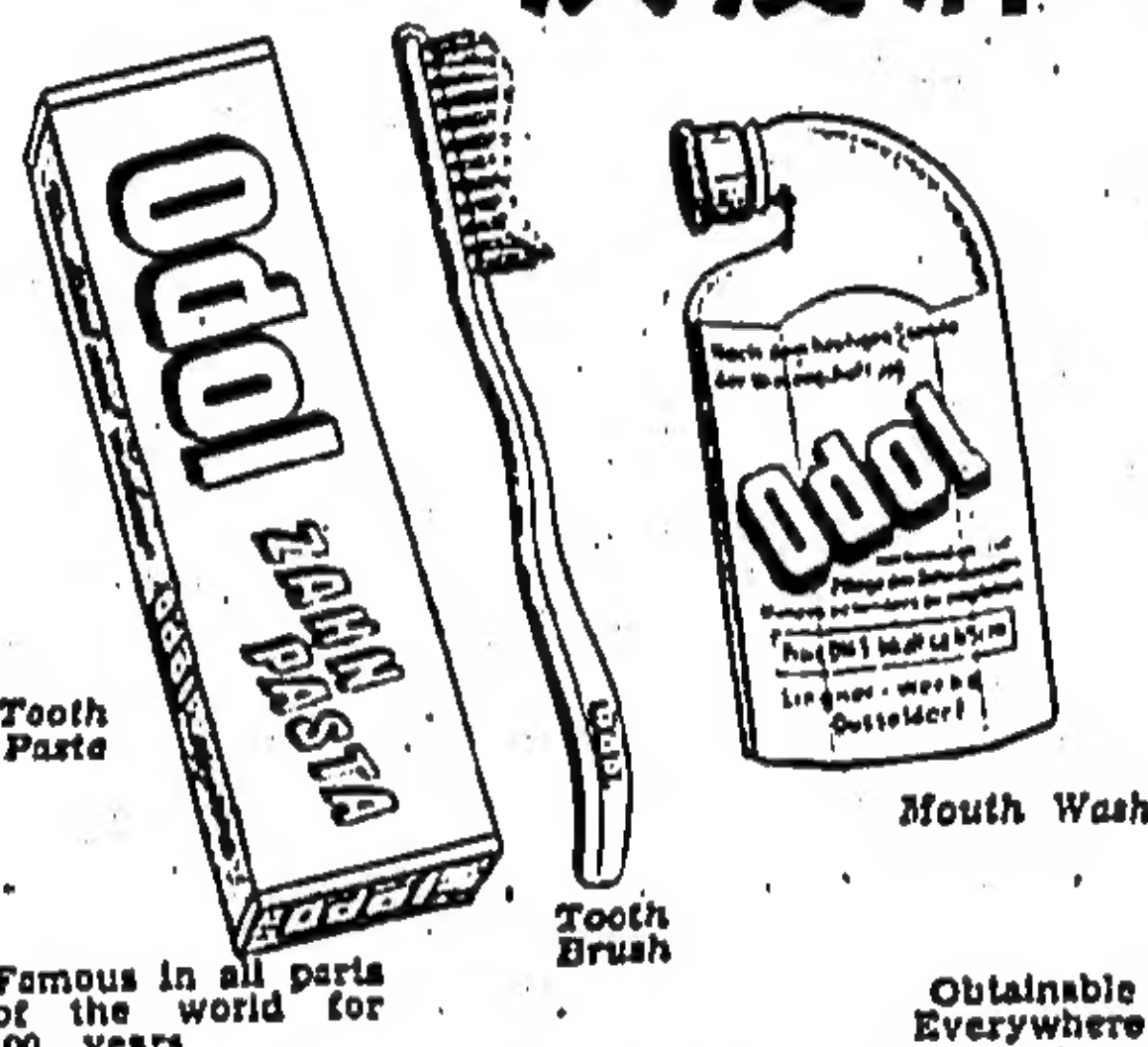
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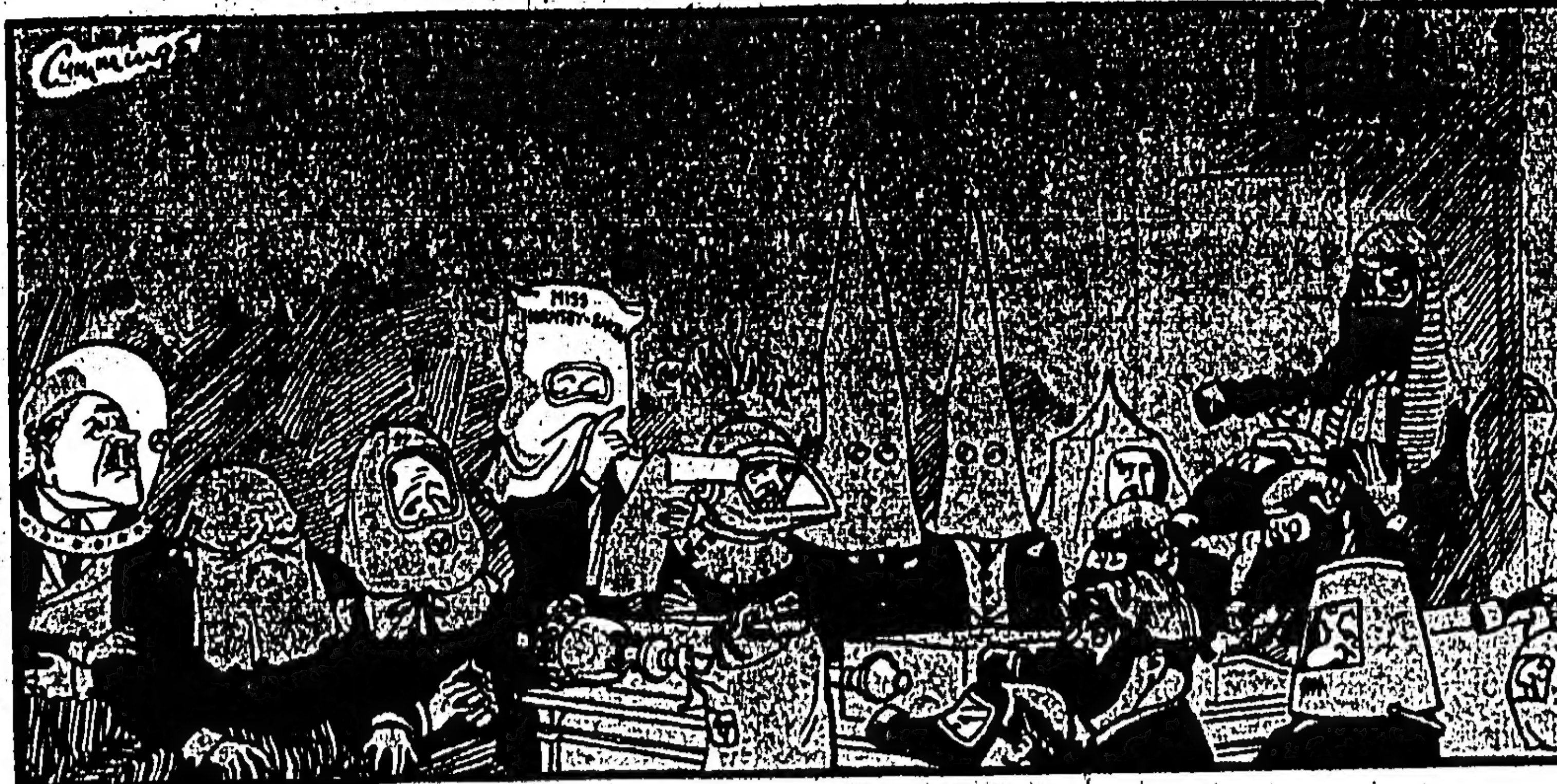
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—(London Express Service)

### "TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY" . . . CHAPTER 14

# BALKANS DISCUSSED IN MOSCOW

By Sir Winston Churchill

The Prime Minister and Mr. Eden paid a further visit to Moscow in October, 1944. President Roosevelt, while approving of their meeting, made it clear that his Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Harriman, could not commit him. Nor did he wish that voting in the future United Nations Organisation should be discussed. A deadlock had occurred on this problem during the preceding Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

WE alighted at Moscow on the afternoon of Oct. 9, and were received very heartily and with full ceremonial by Molotov and many high Russian personages. This time we were lodged in Moscow itself, with every care and comfort. I had one small, perfectly appointed house, and Anthony another near by. We were glad to dine alone together and rest.

At 10 o'clock that night we held our first important meeting in the Kremlin. There were only Stalin, Molotov, Eden, Harriman, and I, with Major Birse and Pavlov as interpreters. It was agreed to invite the Polish Prime Minister, M. Romer, the Foreign Secretary, and M. Grabski, a grey-bearded and aged academician of much charm and quality, to Moscow at once.

I telegraphed accordingly to Mr. Mikolajczyk that we were expecting him and his friends for discussions with the Soviet Government and ourselves, as well as with the Lublin Polish (Communist) Committee. I made it clear that refusal to come to take part in the conversations would amount to a definite rejection of our advice and would relieve us from further responsibility towards the London Polish Government.

The moment was not for business, so I said, "Let us settle about our affairs in the Balkans. Your armies are in Rumania and Bulgaria. We have interests, missions, and agents there. Don't let us get at cross-purposes in small ways. So far as Britain and Russia are concerned, how would it do for you to have 90

percent predominance in Rumania, for us to have 90 percent of the say in Greece, and go 50-50 about Yugoslavia?"

While this was being translated I wrote out on a half-sheet of paper:

Rumania	90%
Greece	10%
Great Britain (in accord with U.S.A.)	90%
Russia	10%
Yugoslavia	50-50%
Hungary	50-50%
Bulgaria	75%
Russia	25%

I pushed this across to Stalin, who had by then heard the translation. There was a slight pause. Then he took his blue pen and made a large tick upon it, and passed it back to us. It was all settled in no more time than it takes to set down.

Of course we had long and anxiously considered our point, and were only dealing with immediate wartime arrangements. All larger questions were reserved on both sides for what we then hoped would be a peace table when the war was won.

AFTER this there was a long silence. The pencilled paper lay in the centre of the table. At length I said, "Might it not be thought rather cynical if it seemed we had disposed of these issues so far from the long people, in such an off-hand manner? Let us burn the paper." "No, you keep it," said Stalin.

I also raised the question of Germany, and was agreed that our two Foreign Ministers, together with Mr. Harriman, should go into it. I told Stalin that the Americans would be outlining to him during the course of our future discussions their plan of operations in the Pacific for 1945.

We then sent a joint message to Roosevelt on our first talk.

10 Oct. 44. We have agreed not to refer in our discussions to the Dumbarton Oaks issues, and that these shall be taken up when we three can meet together. We have to consider the best way of reaching an agreed policy about the Balkan countries, including Hungary and Turkey.

We have arranged for Mr. Harriman to sit in as an observer at all meetings where business of importance is to be transacted, and for Gen. Deane, head of U.S. Military Mission, to be present whenever military topics are raised.

We take this occasion to send you our heartiest good wishes and to offer our congratulations on the progress of United States forces and upon the conduct of the war in the West by Gen. Eisenhower.

I now reported privately to the President.

11 Oct. 44. We have found an extraordinary atmosphere of good will here, and we have many a joint message. You may be sure we shall handle

everything so as not to commit you.

It is absolutely necessary we should try to get a common mind about the Balkans, so that we may prevent civil war breaking out in several countries, when probably you and I would be in sympathy with one side and U.J. ["Uncle Joe"] with the other.

I shall keep you informed of all this, and nothing will be settled except preliminary agreements between Britain and Russia, subject to further discussion and meeting down with you. On this basis I am sure you will not mind our trying to have a full meeting of minds with the Russians.

I HAVE not yet received your account of what part of the Pacific operations we may mention to Stalin and his officers. I should like to have this, because otherwise in conversation with him I shall be at a disadvantage. I wish to be said. Meanwhile I will be very careful.

We have not touched upon Dumbarton Oaks, except to say it is barred, at your desire. However, Stalin at lunch today spoke in praise of the meeting and of the very great measure of agreement that has been arrived at there.

Stalin also in his speech at this luncheon announced that he had decided to be an aggressor nation. I have little doubt from our talks that he will declare war upon them as soon as Germany is beaten.

But surely Averell and Deane should be in a position not merely to ask him to do certain things, but also to tell him, on outline at any rate, the kind of things you are going to do yourself, and we are going to help you to do.

ON the evening of Oct. 11 Stalin came to dine at the British Embassy. This was the first time that the British Ambassador had succeeded in making such an arrangement. Every precaution was taken by the police. One of my guests, M. Vyshinsky, on passing some of the N.K.V.D. armed guards on our staircase, remarked: "Apparently the Red Army has had another victory. It has occupied the British Embassy."

Till the small hours of the morning we ranged round the whole field of discussion in an informal atmosphere. Among other topics we discussed the next General Election in England. Stalin said that he had no doubt about the result: the Conservatives would win. It is even harder to understand the politics of other countries than those of our own.

I also cabled to Hopkins on various matters.

Prime Minister to Mr. Harry Hopkins.

12 Oct. 44. Everything is most friendly here, but the Balkans are in a sad tangle. Tito, having lived under our protection

for three or four months at Vrs, suddenly invaded, leaving no address, but keeping sentries over his cave to make out that he was still there. He then proceeded to Moscow, where he conferred and yesterday Mr. Molotov confessed this fact to Mr. Eden. The Russians attribute this graceless behaviour to Tito's suspicious peasant upbringing, and say that they did not tell us out of respect for his wish for secrecy.

The Bulgarians are treating our people ill, having arrested some of our officers still remaining both in Greece and Yugoslavia. I saw a tale of their having treated very cruelly American officers when prisoners of their hands. Russian attitude is that they are, of course, willing to offend Bulgaria for her many offenses, but only in spirit of a loving parent. "This hurts me more than it does you."

THEY are taking great interest in Hungary, which, they mentioned erroneously, was their neighbour. They claim fullest responsibility in Rumania, but are prepared largely to disinterest themselves in Greece. All these matters are being dogged out by Mr. Eden and Molotov.

Under dire threats from us we persuaded Mikolajczyk and the Poles to accept the invitation we had extracted from the Russians. We hope they will be here tomorrow.

To my colleagues at home I sent the following:

12 Oct. 44. The system of percentages is not intended to prescribe the numbers sitting on commissions for the different Balkan countries, but rather to express the interest and sentiment with which the British and Soviet Governments approach the problems of these countries, and so that they might reveal their minds to each other in some way that could be comprehended.

It is not intended to be more than a guide, and of course in no way commits the United States, nor does it attempt to set up a rigid system of spheres of interest. It may however help the United States to see how their two principal Allies feel about these regions when the picture is presented as a whole.

THUS it is seen that quite naturally Soviet Russia has vital interests in the countries bordering on the Black Sea, by one of whom, Rumania, she has been most wantonly attacked with 20 divisions, and with the other of whom, Bulgaria, she has just been attacked. Great Britain feels it right to show particular respect to Russian views about these two countries, and to the Soviet desire to take the lead in a practical way in guiding them in the name of the common cause.

Similarly, Great Britain has a long tradition of friendship with Greece, and a direct in-

## DO THEY STILL LIKE IKE?

Evelyn Irons discusses the change of feeling about Eisenhower

NEW YORK. PRESIDENT IKE, so overwhelmingly liked by Americans a year ago, is just a shade less popular now.

The latest Public Opinion Poll rating on his popularity was 65 percent—a drop of ten percent in a month.

All of a sudden, a flurry of criticism of the President has blown up, bringing a certain chill to the air of this Indian summer. Ike, who greets the crowds with the warmly upflung arms and the friendly grin, is being sniped at from all directions in a way which

indicates that the polls may be right.

He plays too much golf. He takes too many vacations. He is tired and irritable. He dislikes being President. He is not up to his job. He is ill. He has something wrong with his heart. He has high blood pressure. These are some of the contradictory nagging from the columnists and gossip.

Reports that the President is not physically fit for his job have been denied, and his doctor, General Howard Snyder, says that his health is good, although he is on a diet because of a tendency to slight stomach upsets.

About the golf there is no argument. The rightist republican U.S. News and World Report has set out the facts about Ike's work and play in a solemn mathematical tabulation which shows that of his first 233 days in office the President spent 43 on vacation and that he played golf 56 times, went fishing nine times.

### Keeping Fit

It was calculated that this worked out at about seven weeks' holiday a year, compared with Truman's three weeks and Mr. Roosevelt's nine. It was conceded that part of the President's duty is to keep himself as fit as he can by taking proper recreation.

All the same, Eisenhower has now curtailed his golf. Because of an injury to his arm which has been troubling him of late? Or because he is sensitive to the public feeling that he may be spending too much time away from his desk?

It may surprise Englishmen that a man in the President's exalted position should take notice of petty personal caprices. But in this kind of "personalised" politics, personal likes and dislikes override party allegiances. Thousands of Democrats voted Republican in the last election just because they liked Ike. By the same token, a personal fancy can switch them the other way.

Eisenhower's natural instinct is to ignore the attacks. But it is being borne in upon him that he cannot afford to be aloof from them. The latest latest election results underline the point.

### Goldfish Bowl

Whether he likes it or not, the White House is what the citizenry picturesquely call a "goldfish bowl." In which the incumbent has no private life whatsoever. Everything he does is news and subject to public judgment. Newspapers, in Washington are resolute because Eisenhower gives so few Press conferences—only 17, to date, compared with Roosevelt's two a week.

On broad questions of administration policy Eisenhower's popularity is being assailed from three great and powerful groups. The farmers, who have already expressed their reaction in the 9th district of Wisconsin by returning a Democrat to Congress for the first time, are clamouring for the removal of Ike's Agriculture Secretary, Ezra Benson, saying they are being ruined by his failure to maintain farm prices. The President stoutly backs Benson.

Labour sympathy slumped with the dithering of Durkin, the Democrat and trade union leader whom he had appointed Labour Secretary. Then the Jews were angered by the move of Dulles-backed by Eisenhower to maintain an almost complete ban on American economic aid to Israel until the Israelis stopped building their hydro-electric dam on the Jordan river frontier with Syria. The aid has been restored, but many Jews are still restless.

### They're Dimayed

Eisenhower's own party, even, particularly dislike one recent decision of Ike's—not to stump the country in support of "Grand Old Party" candidates in next year's Congressional elections. That attitude is based on the noblest of motives, the desire not to involve the Presidency in partisan brawls. But it has dimayed the Republicans.

The Republicans are also muttering that the President has not shown sufficient toughness against what they allege to be the corruption and treason that the Democrats left behind them in the government. They accuse him of weakness in leadership.

I took a private poll on Eisenhower's popularity. One man I quizzed put his finger on the spot. "Ike," he said, "is a nice guy to be wise to politics. I don't know if it has any special significance, but the man said: 'he was a Greek. I despised Greek voters and he despised me. I was an undertaker by avocation.'"

(Continued Tomorrow)

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Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said			
	Load	Sails	
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Dec.	6th Dec.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	18th Dec.	19th Dec.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Dec.	24th Dec.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Genoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam London & Hamburg	22nd Dec.	24th Dec.
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Jan.	6th Jan.

Scheduled sailings from Europe			
	Sails	Arrives	
G. "CYCLOPS"	Liverpool	1st Dec.	
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	Rotterdam	1st Dec.	
G. "PERSEUS"	Sailed	14th Dec.	
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	Sailed	24th Dec.	
G. "CYCLOPS"	Sailed	29th Dec.	
G. "ASTYNEUS"	3rd Dec.	18th Jan. 1954	
G. "PYRRHUS"	7th Dec.	13th Dec.	
G. "EUMARUS"	18th Dec.	22nd Jan. 1954	

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool. S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool. Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

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ARRIVING FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS.

	Sails N.Y.	Arr. H.K.
"AJAX"	Sailed	3rd Dec.
"HAINAN"	— do —	14th Dec.
"AGAMEMNON"	— do —	21st Dec.
"DONA ALICIA"	— do —	17th Jan.
"DONA ALICIA"	11th Dec.	2nd Jan.

SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.

	Loads	Sails
"DONA NATI"	4th Dec.	5th Dec.
"BENARES"	19th Dec.	20th Dec.
"AJAX"	4th Jan.	5th Jan.

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## Tathay Pacific Airways Ltd.

Route	Depart Hongkong	Arrive H.K.
HK/Bangkok/Singapore	(DC-4) 7.00 a.m. Tue. Fri.	7.15 a.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Manila/B.N. Borneo	(DC-4) 8.30 a.m. Tue. Fri.	3.45 p.m. Wed. Sat.
HK/Singapore	(DC-4) 11.00 a.m. Wed.	2.45 p.m. Thu.
HK/Manila/Bangkok/Calcutta	(DC-4) 11.00 a.m. Sat.	4.30 p.m. Sun.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

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"REBEVERETT"	Arrives	Dec. 5	from Manila
	Sails	Dec. 6	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta

"BRADEVERETT"	Arrives	Dec. 15	from Singapore.
	Sails	Dec. 16	for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

### EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"THAI"	Arrives	Dec. 2	from Sandakan.
	Sails	Dec. 3	for Okinawa, Kobe & Yokohama.

"STAR ARCTURUS"	Arrives	Dec. 14	from Japan.
	Sails	Dec. 15	for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi & Bahrain.

(Accepting cargo for transshipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

### EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

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Consignees per  
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are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left to the godown for examination by Consignees and the Consignee's signature must be on the invoice, in duplicate, before the 15th December, 1953, on the 15th December, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th December, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before 15th December, 1953, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th November, 1953.

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th November, 1953.

## Britons Write 25m. Letters A Day

The average internal telegram in Great Britain costs the sender two shillings, but it costs the Post Office five shillings to transmit it, Mr. L. D. Gammack, the Assistant Postmaster-General, told Parliament when he reviewed the work of his Department.

Loss on the service had been growing year after year as traffic declined. It was five pence on every message in 1952 and 1/3d in 1953.

Since the war the number of letters and parcels posted in Britain has increased by 33 1/2 per cent, and has now reached a total of 9,000 millions—or 25 millions a day.

The six millionth telephone was installed in 1953, and the total number is now double what it was before the war, yet 383,000 people are still waiting for new telephones. Extraordinary technical improvements have taken place. Before World War One there could only be one conversation at a time on the line between London and Glasgow; now, a single pair of co-axial cables can transmit 600 telephone conversations at the same time and it is hoped to increase that to 900 in the near future.

In the past year the number of new television sets licensed has increased by nearly a million to reach a total of 2 1/2 millions. To track down unlicensed sets a new type of detectorgram has been developed which the Minister described as "a robot eye or Scotland Yard on wheels." There are ten Post Office radio stations around the British coast providing ships at sea with bearings, weather reports, and telephone communication with the shore. They are also able to pick up distress signals, and this year have dealt with 223 such calls.

"One of the spectacular sides of this is a medical service provided for ships," Mr. Gammack said. "There have been 138 medical cases where ships have got into touch with the shore through the Post Office and been put in touch with a doctor. The other day, Land's End station received a message from the master of a foreign tanker saying that the wife of one of the crew was due to give birth to a baby and what should he do about it. He was put in touch, through the Post Office link, with a local doctor who gave instructions on the telephone. The last we heard was that mother and child were doing well."

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Arrived 28th November, 1953.  
S.S. "CHANGTE"  
Damaged cargo on this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Godard & Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown on Wednesday 2nd December and Thursday 3rd December, 1953, and consignees' representatives are requested to be present during survey.

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SAILING ON THE 4th DECEMBER  
for Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Port Said.

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"CARTHAGE"	12th November	15th December	
"CORFU"	10th December	11th January	
"CHUSAN"	18th December	10th January	
"CANTON"	10th January	12th February	
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore			
Homewards	Leave Hongkong	Due London	
"CARTHAGE"	18th December	15th January	
"CORFU"	15th January	15th February	
"CHUSAN"	31st January	1st March	
"CANTON"	15th February	15th March	

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London

### FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	Leave London	Due Hongkong
"SOCIETY"	1st December	
"SUNDAY"	4th December	

Homewards  
"SHILLONG" 15th December  
For Singapore, Penang, Port Swettenham, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
With liberty to call at Belawan before or after Straits Ports and at Bombay if inducement offers.

Tanks available for cargo of Oil in Bulk. Space for refrigerated cargo. Limited Passenger accommodation.

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"WARLA"	due 6th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 7th Dec.	for Singapore, Rangoon & Chittagong
"SANTHA"	due 7th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 8th Dec.	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"SIRDHANA"	due 13th Dec.	from Calcutta, Rangoon & Straits
	sails 14th Dec.	for Japan

### P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

	Due	From
"OZARDA"	due 7th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 8th Dec.	for Singapore, Colombo, Bombay & Karachi also P. Gulf Ports. Via Bombay
"UMARIA"	due 15th Dec.	from Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Straits
"OKHILA"	sails 16th Dec.	for Japan
	due 18th Dec.	from P. Gulf, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo & Singapore
	sails 16th Dec.	for Japan

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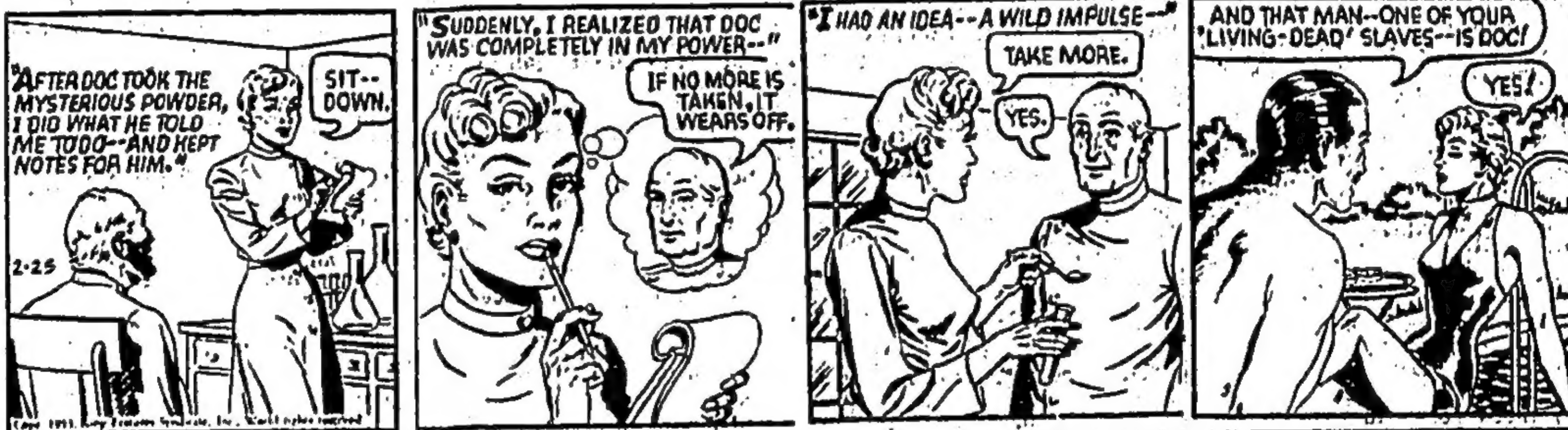
	Due	From
"EASTERN"	due 7th Dec.	from Japan
	sails 13th Dec.	for Sydney, Adelaide & Melbourne
"NELLORE"	due 16th Dec.	from Australia
	sails 20th Dec.	for Japan

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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### FERD'NAND

Hit It, Jack!

By Milk



### NANCY

Not Too Old

By Ernie Bushmiller



### JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted by P.O. of Hong Kong. The latest posting times elsewhere which in general are earlier than the above, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding rates of postage can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30	
By Air	
Formosa, Okinawa, 8 p.m.	
Philippines, North Borneo, 9 p.m.	
Japan, 8 p.m.	
Thailand, Burma, India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 9 p.m.	
By Surface	
Macao, 8 p.m.	
Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 10 a.m.	
Indo-China, 8 p.m.	
Thailand, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 9 p.m.	
By Surface	
China, People's Republic, 8.30 a.m.	
Indo-China, 11 a.m.	
Malaya, British East Africa, Mozambique, 1 p.m.	
Japan, 1 p.m.	
Indo-China, 2 p.m.	
Malaya, 2 p.m.	
Macao, 8 p.m.	

### Rice For Crude Rubber

Tokyo, Nov. 30.  
Italy recently proposed an exchange of rice and crude rubber on a swap basis. Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry sources reported today. Italy has a favourable trade balance of some \$2,000,000 with Japan, while she has a large deficit with member countries of the European Payments Union. It is not in a position to import crude rubber from the sterling area or Indonesia. That is why Italy is interested in getting Indonesian rubber valued at \$4,000,000 through Japan, the source was quoted by Jiji news agency as saying. The sources reported that proposal as worthwhile because it would help to reduce Japan's unfavourable balance with the dollar—Quint Mark Special.







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MARINE AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT.  
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# CHINA MAIL

**SHEAFFER'S**  
*Skip*

Page 10 MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1953.

## Delayed Army Mail Arrives

1,000 Letters Are Delivered Today

The first batch of 1,000 Army mail letters to Hongkong addressees, which had been seriously delayed at Singapore, arrived today in the Colony and immediately delivered. It was officially announced this morning.

The Army Public Relations Officer today issued the following official statement:

"Some 100,000 letters, the contents of 50 Army Postal mailbags, which were seriously delayed over a period of months, have now been despatched, by priority Air Mail, to addressees. The first batch of such delayed letters, to Hongkong addressees, and totalling 1,000, reached the Colony today and were immediately delivered.

"These 1,000 letters date back to April or May of this year. The majority are from the United Kingdom for personnel on troopships, in addition to letters for individuals of various units in Hongkong.

"Each delayed letter has a label attached to the reverse, which states: 'It is regretted that this letter has been delayed. Mail was located, immediate steps were taken by the War Office to deal with the situation. All relevant commands were informed by signal, expressing official regret that a quantity of mail posted on board HM troopships had been seriously delayed at Singapore. The Office that the matter was under investigation and that a Court of Inquiry had been ordered. A quantity of this mail for personnel in the command would be forwarded by Air Mail as soon as possible.

### COURT OF INQUIRY

"The following official announcement was then issued to all concerned, with a request that it should be given the widest publicity in Press and Broadcast: 'The War Office announces that a quantity of mail posted on board Her Majesty's troop transports putting in at Singapore, and mail intended for personnel on board troopships, has been seriously delayed at Singapore. The matter is being investigated by GHQ Far East Land Forces and a Court of Inquiry has been ordered. The mail is now being sent on to the addressees, with an expression of regret for the delay. The War Office much regrets any inconvenience and anxiety that may have been caused.

"Although the matter is the subject of an official investigation, it is confirmed that 50 mailbags, containing some 100,000 letters and papers, were recovered from among the foundations of the Embankment Headquarters in Singapore Port Area. Approximately 85% of the contents of the mailbags were letters handed in for despatch from troopships calling at Singapore. Some of the letters originated from as early as April or May, but the bulk is from the end of May to mid-October.

"Lt-Colonel W. R. Wilson, Assistant Director of Army Postal Services, The War Office, has arrived in Singapore to investigate the administrative and disciplinary aspects in the delay of the 50 bags of mail."

## Bank Chief To Visit HK

Word has been received by the Management of The National City Bank of New York that Mr. Howard C. Shepard, Chairman of the Bank's Board of Directors, plans to visit Hongkong in early May of next year.

Accompanied by Mrs. Shepard, Mr. Shepard will spend approximately one month in Japan and the Philippines before arriving in the Colony.

He also plans to visit Taiwan where the Bank maintains close and cordial relationships with Government and business circles.

This will be the first trip made to the Far East by the Chairman of a leading American bank since World War II.

## Start Of Royal Tour



The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh stand at the door of their Stratocruiser at London Airport just before taking off on the first leg of their Commonwealth tour.—Daily Express Photo.

## Forces Entertainers Arrive

"Accent on Laughter" a five-member show, especially arranged for the entertainment of the Forces overseas, arrived here from Japan by BOAC this morning for a series of performances.

During their week-stay in the Colony, the troupe, comprising three men and two women, will give 12 performances for service audiences at Stanley, Kowloon and the New Territories.

Individually, the party consists of Vic Gordon and Peter Colville, comedy stars from the show "Piccadilly Hayride"; Stella Moray, comedy star from "Brigadoon"; and Ann and Bobbie Black (husband and wife team) noted for their Scottish songs and music acts.

Mr. Gordon, spokesman for the group, said they were in Japan and Korea for over a month and gave more than 50 performances to Commonwealth Forces and American troops.

"We played also in four hospitals and one hospital ship where the shows were enthusiastically received," the speaker said.

Stella Moray who does light comedy acts is no newcomer here. In 1946 when a member of the ATS she played at the Star Theatre in Kowloon taking the lead in "Battledress".

From here the party will return to United Kingdom where they will have pantomime engagements.

## Sudan Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

fully prepared, or that the Sudan's finances are bankrupt. "Thus the tragedy which happened in Libya would be repeated in the Sudan."

President Nguib, who was giving his reaction to the Sudan elections to reporters here, added: "All these considerations must be remembered by the Sudanese, and they must be on their guard and work for strengthening their unity, to destroy the imperialists' lies."

## Alleged Murder SHOESHINE BOY'S EVIDENCE

Mul Wong-por, a shoeshine boy, told Mr. Justice T. J. Gould, Acting Chief Justice, and a Jury at Criminal Sessions this morning how he saw a friend of his, Chan Kau, stab another man twice with a bread-knife, during a fight outside the Sun Wah Theatre, Mongkok, on July 23 this year.

The stabbed man, Chan Fook, an employee of the Royal Naval Dockyard, subsequently died, and Chan Kau, alias Chan Kai, aged 25, is arraigned on a charge of murder. The shoeshine boy said he had known Chan Kau for some time, and in the fight which he witnessed the accused was the only man wearing a white shirt. He saw him stab the deceased twice with a bread-knife which he snatched from a nearby bread stall.

The Prosecution is conducted by Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, with Det.-Insp. J. Hadden present for the Police.

Mr. Leo Wing-kan is the Defence Counsel, instructed by Mr. F. H. Kwok.

Mul Wong-por told the Court that after the fight the accused ran away down Sai Yung Choy street, and threw away the knife as he ran. He ran down a side-street and the witness did not see him after that. Mul said he then ran away himself as he was frightened.

He said he had known Chan Kau for some months, and had been originally introduced to him by another boot-black, Chan Kai. He said he did not know Chan Kau was Chan Kau, alias Chan Kai, who was a shoeshine boy who often visited him at his shoeshine place and would sit with him. The two would sometimes play and go for walks together, and became friends.

Mul said that on July 23 he had been to Diamond Hill and had mistakenly caught the wrong bus back to his place in Prince Edward Road. He was going to walk back from Argyle Street through Sai Yung Choy Street when he saw the fight. He denied that he had not had a good view of the fight, saying that he stood sometimes on the pavement and sometimes in the road where the fight was taking place.

There were three or four men fighting and one of them had something wrapped in paper in his hand. The accused had a knife, but none of the others was similarly armed.

The case is proceeding.

## Favourable Poll

Singapore, Nov. 30. The Singapore Free Press after a public opinion poll said the local men welcomed the Government's plan to introduce compulsory call-up for part-time defence training.

The general view by Chinese and Malays was "We must not again be caught like in 1941." —Reuter.

# King Case: Defence Counsel Makes Further New Submissions

A submission that if Counsel for the Prosecution failed to show that he, Counsel for the Defence, had waived his right to take advantage of irregularities disclosed in the proceedings whereby there was no sworn information, he was entitled to say non-suit the proceedings and discharge defendant, was made by Mr Marcus da Silva, when the case against James Joseph Osbourne King, a former director of George Falconer and Co., Ltd., of Union Building, who is charged with fraudulent conversion continued before Mr Poon Yan-hoi in the Supreme Court building this morning.

Defence Counsel said that these irregularities entitled the defendant to insist upon them as one of the statutory requirements for his trial before the Court.

King, merchant, of 20 Braga Circuit, is charged before Mr Poon Yan-hoi with having taken A\$400 (HK\$305.94) for the use of his wife, Margaret, in November, 1950 whilst a Director of George Falconer and Co., Ltd., of Union Building.

The Hon. Leo d'Almada, QC, and Mr A. J. Clifford are both for the prosecution, instructed by Hastings and Co.

When hearing commenced this morning, Mr Silva said that in order to make the position clear he would ask his learned friend whether he held authority in writing of Falconer's Ltd to appear for Falconer's Ltd in the present prosecution.

Mr d'Almada said that in this case he and Mr Clifford had been instructed by Messrs Hastings and Company on behalf of Falconer's. At the moment he had no document showing in writing that he had been instructed by Falconer's. He anticipated the possibility that his learned friend might raise the point that instructions of this kind from a limited company must be under seal and by a resolution of the Board. He did not of course admit that that was necessary, but in view of that possibility and because originally no such resolution was passed, such a resolution had since been passed and evidence of that would be led before the Court.

It was Counsel's case, if indeed any such resolution was necessary, and/or if a seal was necessary, that this passing of the resolution nullified the original instructions and therefore rendered these proceedings as from their inception.

Mr Silva said that he took it that when his learned friend said "as from their inception" he meant October 17, 1952, when the matter first came before a magistrate.

Mr d'Almada said that the proceedings were covered from even before October 18, 1952 (the date of arrest of defendant).

### ORIGINAL POINT

Counsel for the Defence said that since it had been made clear that Falconer's were the private prosecutors in the present case, that Hastings were the instructing solicitors and that Mr d'Almada and Mr Clifford today purported to appear for Falconer's, Mr Silva said he would proceed with the original point raised by him after this declaration by Mr d'Almada at the last hearing.

Mr Silva said that before he dealt with the point, substantially he should like to make the comment that through no fault of his learned friend they had been misled, the Court and he, Counsel for the Defence, had also been misled into thinking that this was a Crown Prosecution.

As he understood Mr d'Almada's explanation, this misunderstanding arose by way of instructions from the instructing solicitors and Mr d'Almada in making his explanation to the Court referred to two letters—one from the Commissioner of Police and the other a letter, Messrs Hastings had written to the Commissioner.

Mr Silva proceeded to read copy of the letter sent by Hastings to the Commissioner of Police, as follows:

"Re Rex versus J. J. King. "We are instructed by our clients, George Falconer and Co., Ltd., to apply for permission for the above case to be conducted by private prosecution. Mr d'Almada and Mr Clifford have been instructed."

Mr Silva in drawing attention of the Court to two words, "private prosecution" said that the extraordinary part of the misleading instructions given to his learned friend was that they were appearing for the Crown, while the solicitors seemed to think that from the outset the case was a private prosecution, as per their letter he had just read.

"That being the case I must in fairness to the defendant comment thus," Mr Silva went on.

"How could these solicitors permit, at one stage almost day after day, Seymour to give evidence on oath, the extraordinary explanation of the now proven lying buffer to the accusation of malice?"

"How could they permit Seymour under oath to say that this is not a private prosecution, but that the Crown prosecuted? And that the Crown prosecuted because of high and very serious import because the liberty of a subject had been attacked and endangered for almost a year on a false facade, namely, that the Crown was prosecuting, whereas as Seymour had said under oath 'because the Crown is prosecuting, where is the possibility of malice on my part?'"

### "SWAN SONG"

Mr Silva alleged that that had been Seymour's swan song throughout his cross-examination by Defence Counsel.

Counsel said that supposing the Court had ruled that he (Mr Silva) was not entitled to cross-examine the witness as the Court had permitted him to do, then upon a false premise as far as the case and the Court were concerned, justice would have been denied to the defendant.

If the answer to Seymour's evidence under oath was that Seymour had also been misled—at the same time it must be remembered that Seymour instructed the writing of that solicitors' letter, referring to a private prosecution.

Here Mr d'Almada interrupted to say that if the suggestion was that Seymour actually dictated the words of that letter, he would say there was no evidence of that at all, and his learned friend knew that when instructions were given to solicitors they were left with the choice of words and language in the manner any correspondence they undertook on behalf of their clients.

Just as his learned friend had said there was no evidence that Seymour was not misled into thinking this was a Crown prosecution, so equally was there no evidence the other way about, Mr d'Almada said.

He should have thought that what he had said at the last hearing must have made it abundantly clear that there was a misunderstanding whether or not this was a Crown prosecution. Had the position been otherwise of course it would have been corrected either in the course of Seymour's evidence through him or by some other means.

### BURDEN OF MISTAKE

Mr Silva, in reply, said that when he referred to the fact that on this point Seymour had led no evidence at all, he was perfectly justified in doing so because he was not responsible for that mistake. The burden of the mistake was theirs entirely and it was an extraordinary position that carrying the burden of that mistake they could say there was no evidence that Seymour dictated the terms of that letter; he did not suggest that. He suggested that Seymour must have instructed Hastings to write that letter seeking permission for Mr d'Almada and Mr Clifford to conduct the case as a private prosecution.

Counsel said he could imagine that that firm of solicitors would do that without instructions and they had in evidence that the only director of Falconer's in Hongkong, during the material time was Seymour; the other director, Ipkeidian, being away.

"That being the case," Mr Silva went on, "the extraordinary query arises: Seymour having instructed Hastings to write such a letter knowing it was a private prosecution, how dare he in the witness box under oath say it was a Crown prosecution?"

He did not intend to sit down tamely to the position that had arisen where his client's liberty was at stake.

### TRAGICALLY SERIOUS

He continued: "If this matter was not fraught with so tragically serious import to Jimmy King then I would say this case is a comedy of errors which should be laughed out of Court, and as I hope in due course it will be laughed out of Court."

In his submission, he would show the Court further how the prosecution was now so hopelessly entangled in their errors that the Court had no alternative but to non-suit the proceedings and to discharge Jimmy King.

In this regard when it had become clear as it was clear to Counsel that this case should not proceed a day longer, he (Mr Silva) would ask for his Worship's ruling upon the preliminary point which was clear on the authorities.

Continuing, Mr Silva said that the first point which he would want to make was this: the irregularities disclosed in these proceedings, whereby there was no sworn information, was one which defendant was entitled to insist upon as one of the statutory requirements for his trial before a Court.

After quoting a case, Mr Silva said that the liberty of Jimmy King was the liberty affected in the case, and he was the person to insist upon the strictest form of law and he was the only person who could waive any irregular non-conformance of form. Counsel said he insisted upon defendant's behalf the strictest form of law and claimed benefit of irregularities for a non-suit.

Unless and until his learned friend said that there had been a waiver of any irregularity in favour of any irregularity in favour of the Crown, (Counsel for the Defence) would not deal with this point in greater detail other than point to one case authority, which he proceeded to quote.

Counsel said that he did not know how, in the extraordinary circumstance of the case where-

## Woman Beaten Up In Kowloon

A 29-year-old woman, Chan Mai-how, received serious head injuries when she was beaten up by an aged woman with a piece of firewood in Nathan Road, Yau-mai, at about 12.20 p.m. today.

The alleged attacker kept repeating, "She deserved it! She deserved it!" She was later taken to the Police Station for enquiry.

Chan, who was standing helplessly with a large piece of skin off her forehead, was rushed to Kowloon Hospital.

## Lady Grantham At DGS

Lady Grantham accompanied by the Hon. D.J.S. Crozier, Director of Education, visited the Dances Girls' School this morning.

Arriving there at 10.30 a.m. Lady Grantham was met by Mrs. C. J. Symons, headmistress of the school.

The party walked through the building, visiting the classrooms and the library. Lady Grantham commented on how studious the girls looked.

After the tour of the school, tea was served.

## Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.30, Children's Half Hour presented by Betty Ann (Radio); 7.00, Weather Report; 7.15, Wan Yau College, Kowloon; 7.30, The Sixth Edinburgh International Festival; 7.45, The Scottish Junior Singers; 8.00, Arnes Duncan Diana Poulton-Lute (BBC); 8.15, Weather Report; 8.30, Time Signal, World News and News Talk (London Relay); 8.45, Box 200; 9.00, Best of the Best (BBC); 9.15, Introducing a Short Series of Chinese Songs sung by well known Chinese Singers; 9.30, Piano and Voice (BBC); 9.45, The Eighth International Salon Pictorial Photography Talk by Professor S. Stock on the Salon, which opened today at St. John's Cathedral (BBC); 10.00, Announcements; 10.15, Music arranged and conducted by Archie P. Lee (London Relay); 10.30, Western Report; 11.15, Good night Music; God Save the Queen; 11.30, Close Down.

## From the Files

## 100 Years Ago

There appears to have been only one piracy reported to the police during the past week—that of two fishing boats captured in Hau-moon-wan on the 6th instant. Four of their crews escaped on shore, and came to Hongkong to give information.

A case of abduction of two beatwomen and two children was reported at the Central Station yesterday. Their boat had been engaged by three men to take them to Chin-wan, in the Cyp-suy-moon; but they were forcibly compelled by the men to go to Chui-mee, near Nam-tow, where one woman and her child were sold for 8,000 cash. They managed to escape, however, as did also the other woman; but the child of the latter is still missing.

A highway robbery was committed on the morning of the 7th, upon a Chivanan, on the hill above the Wong Nei-chung.

## A REAL BOON

It is to be hoped the subjoined statement is correct, and that the reform will extend eastward as well as to the Atlantic mails. Nowhere would such a change be more favourably received than along the East India and China lines. The substitution of a Post-office Clerk for an Admiralty Agent on board the mail steamers would prove a real though inexpensive boon to the public, and one more likely to be appreciated by all classes than the bi-monthly mail, which has been least acceptable to those for whose imaginary benefit it was intended.

"The Admiralty" mail agents on board the contract steamers of the North American Mail Company are to be discontinued. This will effect a large saving to the Company. —Nautical Standard, September 3

## AMATEUR THEATRICALS

The voluntary labours of the Theatrical Committee end with the 30th November; and we are sorry to learn that with a stronger and more experienced body of Amateurs ready to offer their services than could be counted on last year, the Committee must give up the Victoria Theatre, unless those who have enjoyed the benefit of their "contributions" liberally towards defraying the necessary expenses—for which we understand an opportunity will be afforded by a Subscription Paper being sent round in the course of a day or two.

From the Treasurer's Statement now before us, we find the income during the past year to have been \$1,245.50, of which \$873 consisted of monthly assessments voluntarily undertaken. The small balance of \$372.50 being the sum total of the donations from non-subscribers.

Of the Expenditure, the largest item was necessarily the Rent, amounting to \$480 of which \$80 was remitted by the proprietor as his share towards repairs and alterations made to the building, and which cost \$228. Of course no further sum would require to be laid out for such purpose in a second season, while the expense for Dressing, Scenery, &c. (total \$260) would also be much diminished.

The total income for the past year, as above mentioned, was \$1,245.50, and the Expenditure \$1,500, leaving a balance against the Committee of about \$250, which we shall be glad to see liquidated, and the sanguine hope fulfilled, that the liberality of the public will go beyond such a trifling, and leave sufficient to enable the Committee to prosecute their labours with spirit during the approaching cold season.

## BOARDED SHIP ILLEGALLY

For boarding the m.v. California without permission, three women, Chan Mai, 23, Lee Yuen, 29, and Cheung Yung, 25, were fined \$25 each and a fourth, Siu Jun, 22, who had one previous conviction, was fined \$50 by Mr. A. G. Parker, at the Marine Court this morning.

Defendants were arrested at about two o'clock this morning on board the ship, which was moored alongside a pier at Chai-kwoi, said the Police.

## SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I guess you could call my dad a fatalist. Whenever I break something he's been expecting me to, he heaves a sigh of relief!"